

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1859.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATESAgents for the Standard:
JAMES H. BIGGS and R. R. HUNTER, of Raleigh,
C. C. McCORMICK, Traveling Agent.
All postmasters will please act as agents for us.
All former agencies are hereby revoked.
August 18, 1858.SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly
upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the
expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Sub-
scribers will be notified four weeks before their time is out,
by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription
is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule
which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross
mark, and renew your subscription.Weekly Standard \$3 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly, (including the Tri-Weekly during the Sea-
son) \$4 per annum, in advance.
Subscribers desiring their papers changed must
mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which
they desire the change to be made.

LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA, 1858-'59.

We have a few copies of the Laws of the last
General Assembly, which we will send by mail,
postage paid, on receipt of the prices annexed:
Bound volume, \$3 50
In Paper cover, 3 00
HOLDEN & WILSON.

July 27, 1859.

The next House of Representatives.

All the States with the exception of California,
Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Missis-
sippi, and Oregon, have elected members of the House
of Representatives. Thus far the House consists of
74 Democrats and 131 Know Nothings and black
Republicans. The States to elect stood in the last
Congress 22 Democrats to 6 opposition. The whole
number of members is 237, of which 119 is a major-
ity. The next House may, therefore, be regarded as
Know Nothing and black Republican.We take it for granted that the Know Nothings
and black Republicans will substantially act to-
gether. They are animated by a common hatred to-
wards the Democracy and the administration. Their
arguments and their charges against both are
nearly the same. The black Republicans have two
objects in view,—one is to limit and destroy African
slavery within the forms of the Constitution; and
the other is to enjoy the honors and patronage of the
government. The Southern Know Nothings also
have two objects in view,—one is to gratify their
hatred of Democracy, and the other is to divide with
their opposition brethren the honors and the spoils
of office. Depend upon it, they will act substantially
together. Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Vance, Mr. Leach,
and Mr. Smith will at least remain neutral in a con-
test between a national Democrat and a black Re-
publican for the Presidency, for they no doubt hold,
with their organ, the Raleigh Register, that no choice
could well be made between the two. On calls of the
years and nays, where the rights of the South and
the interests of slavery are vitally at issue, they will
either decline to vote or vote with the South; at any
rate, they will do as little as possible to embarrass
their opposition brethren. But in committee of the
whole House, where the years and nays are not re-
quired, they will be foot-loose, and can vote as they
please without being called to account. And the
same will be found true, no doubt, as to the South-
ern Know Nothing members generally. We con-
fess this is a gloomy view, but we believe it to be
the true one.This combination of factions of the most desperate
and dangerous character the country has ever wit-
nessed, will have the Speaker, the Clerks, and all
the patronage of the House. They will make or
withhold appropriations at pleasure. They will be
able to paralyze the army and navy, as they have
already paralyzed the Postoffice Department. They
will turn the House of Representatives into a great
electioneering machine for the Presidency; and the
prospect now is that they will endeavor to defeat an
election by the people, and send it to the House, in
order that they may determine it by and for them-
selves.We have looked carefully and anxiously over the
list of States, to see what prospect there is of the
election of the Democratic candidate in case the
election shall go to the House. Connecticut, Indi-
ana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, New
York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Penn-
sylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin,
(fourteen States) are black Republican; Arkansas,
Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia,
Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Oregon,
South-Carolina, Texas and Virginia (fourteen States)
are Democratic; Illinois is divided, with one Dis-
trict in doubt; Kentucky stands five Democrats to
four Know Nothings, with one District in doubt;
North-Carolina is divided; Maryland is divided, and
Tennessee stands seven Know Nothings to three
Democrats. There are thirty-three States making
thirty-three votes in the House, the vote of each
State to be cast by a majority of the delegation. It
will require seventeen votes to elect, and Kansas
may be admitted, and if so, eighteen States will be
necessary. But elections are yet to be held in Cal-
ifornia, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Maryland,
Mississippi, and Oregon—all of which, with the ex-
ception of Maryland, we have claimed as Democratic.
We may lose Minnesota, and California may be di-
vided. On the other hand we may carry the vacant
District in Illinois, thus making that State Demo-
cratic; and we may also secure the doubtful Dis-
trict in Kentucky, but, failing in that, that State
will be divided like North-Carolina. Look at the
matter as we may, the chances appear to be in favor
of "the opposition." The blacks already have four
teen States; they will want, therefore, but three
States to elect, in case Kansas is not admitted. If
they carry Minnesota they will have fifteen; if they
carry the vacant District in Illinois, they will have
sixteen; and then they will depend on Maryland
and Tennessee for the seventeenth vote. But, on
the other hand, if we were sure of Minnesota, which
we have claimed, and of Illinois, one of whose Dis-
tricts is in doubt, and could count on Kentucky and
North-Carolina, we would feel safe, for that would
make seventeen votes. It will make no material
difference whether the blacks elect their own candi-
date or dictate the course of their opposition breth-
ren by siding them in electing their candidate.—
Three candidates, for example, will go to the House—
a national Democrat, a black Republican, and a
Southern or Western Know Nothing. If the blacks,
failing to elect their candidate, shall go with their
fourteen or fifteen States to the Know Nothing and
elect him, as they certainly will as against a national
Democrat, that Know Nothing President so-called
will be bound to respect the power that made him,
and will, to all intents and purposes, be a black Re-
publican President.But "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."
We do not yet despair of the Republic. We entertain strong hopes that the national Democracy will
still, as in times past, be equal to the occasion, and
will again save the country from the curse of black
Republican rule.The whole number of Electoral votes in the next
contest will be 308. It will require 152 to elect.—
The Democrats, under the most adverse circum-
stances, will certainly carry Arkansas, California, Florida,
Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi,
North-Carolina, Oregon, South-Carolina, Tennessee,
Texas, and Virginia, making 116 votes. The vote
of New York would be necessary, in this event, to
succeed; or Pennsylvania and Ohio, not to speak of
smaller States which we might carry, would, with
the votes above claimed, elect our candidate.

GREELY'S MODES OF OPPOSING THE DEMOCRACY.

Greely, of the New York Tribune, in his paper of
the 9th, commenting on the results of the recent
elections, says:
"In a slave State there are two modes of op-
posing the Democratic party, which may be com-
pared. The first is that adopted in Missouri, where,
assailing the false pretensions, the extravagance, fa-
voritism and corruption of that party, the Opposi-
tion have also adopted the time-honored opinion of
the Fathers, that slavery is an evil and a curse, mor-
ally and economically. Accordingly, they propose to
clear the State of it, and to put free labor in its
place. This is a genuine Opposition, full of benefits
to the State, which it is even now daily building up
to a prosperity and a power that the stupidity and
stagnation of slavery could never even conceive. The
other kind of intelligible Opposition is that which
we have now seen in Tennessee, where, laying
aside the question of slavery, other matters of
local policy have been brought forward, and the
need of a more honest, economical, and truly Demo-
cratic administration of the Government forcibly in-
sisted on. This, though far less comprehensive,
less vital, and in its ultimate fruits less beneficial
than the policy of Missouri, is yet not without re-
spectability and usefulness. Nor does it entirely cut
off the possibility of a patriotic co-operation on na-
tional questions between the men of Tennessee and
the men of Missouri and the great party of which
the latter form a part."Greely likes the mode adopted in Missouri better
than that adopted in Tennessee; yet the Tennessee
policy, which is precisely similar to that adopted in
North-Carolina, "is yet not without respectability
and usefulness." This is Greely's opinion. Greely
very patronizingly assures the Whigs of Tennessee
that they may yet co-operate with "the men of Mis-
souri and the great party of which the latter form a
part." So, too, may the Whigs of North-Carolina
—or rather the Know Nothings. They all be-
long, in a certain sense and to a certain extent, to
the Opposition, the controlling power of which is—
BLACK REPUBLICANS.The Democracy of New York united.
The Democratic State Central Committee of New
York, which assembled at Albany on the 3d instant,
decided by a unanimous vote to issue the call for a
State Convention in the following words:
"The Democratic electors of the several assembly
districts of the State are requested to appoint one
delegate each to a State Convention, to be held at
Syracuse on the 14th day of September next, at 12
o'clock, m., to nominate a candidate for secretary of
State, Comptroller, treasurer, State engineer and
surveyor, canal commissioner, State prison inspector,
judge and clerk of the court of appeals, and to choose
delegates to the next National Convention, to be held
at Charleston, or to determine the manner in
which, and the time when, they shall be chosen,
and for the transaction of such other business as to
the convention may seem proper."The indications now are that the Democracy of
New York will be thoroughly united in the coming
contest. United, they will be victorious; and if the
vote of New York shall be cast for the national
Democratic candidate for President we will have no
fears for the result.Licensed to Practice Law.
The following named gentlemen were examined
before the Judges of the Supreme Court at Morgan-
ton, the 6th inst., and admitted to practice in the
County Court:
James C. McRae, Cumberland.
Julius W. Wright, New Hanover.
James L. Henry, Buncombe.
James H. Johnson, Haywood.
James R. Love, Jr., Jackson.
Rufus H. Siler, Macon.
Abner S. Calloway, Wilkes.
Henry R. Daniel, Bladen.
Edwards H. Eure, Gates.
M. F. Satterfield, Person.
Geo. E. Shepard, New Hanover.
Will W. Sillers, Sampson.
E. Benton Withers, Caswell.And the following in the Superior Courts:
James S. Woodard, of Wilson.
David B. Rea, of Mecklenburg.
Wm. H. Bunn, of Wilson.
James N. Vaughan, of Pasquotank.
Carter W. Gillespie, of Henderson.
H. A. Boone, of Jackson.
William F. Jones, of Caldwell.
W. E. Hardy, of Buncombe.
John D. Hyman, of Buncombe.
John S. McElroy, of Yancey.
W. Caleb Brown, of Buncombe.
David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.Later from Europe.
The Monitor of the 28th July contains an an-
nouncement, authorized by the Emperor, that the
army and navy of France will forthwith be reduced
to a peace footing.This announcement has occasioned much gratifica-
tion in England. The London Times says:
"We recognise in this disarmament the sagacity
of the Emperor in quelling the temper of his peo-
ple, and for our own part we rejoice that we may
now return to security and peace. We shall, of
course, in due time follow the example of our neighbors."The people of Tuscany are very much opposed
to receiving their former Grand Duke, who is of the
house of Austria. They are almost unanimously
in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
Italy is still in a disturbed condition, but not so
much excited as when the treaty was announced.—
Hungary slumbers and submits. The darling hopes
of Kossuth and Garibaldi have not been realized.
On the 4th instant, at Liverpool, cotton was quiet
but steady. Breadstuffs dull.A COUNTERFEITER.—On Friday last Deputy Mar-
shal Sawyer, of Buncombe, delivered to Mr. Jones,
U. S. Marshal, the body of Jackson Stewart, form-
erly of Yancey County, who was lately held to bail
in South-Carolina on a charge of counterfeiting.—
It appears that Stewart forfeited his bail, escaped to
this State, and was arrested. The Marshal sent him
before Judge Biggs, at Williamston, who has no
doubt ordered him to jail in South-Carolina to an-
swer the charge.THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Fall Circuits, we
learn, have been arranged, as follows:
Edenton, Juoquo Manly.
Newbern, " Saunders.
Raleigh, " Shepherd.
Hillsboro, " Dick.
Wilmington, " Caldwell.
Salisbury, " Heath.
Morganton, " Bailey.W. V. GEFROY, Esq.—This gentleman, a native
of this State, but for several years past connected
with one of the departments in Washington City,
is at present accompanied by his lady, on a visit to
Beaufort. He passed down on Saturday evening and
intended to remain in Beaufort, he informed us, about
a week.—Newbern Progress.WRIGHTVILLE SOUND.—The Wilmington Herald
of a recent date says:
"In its list of Summer resorts the Standard for-
gets to notice Wrightville Sound, a beautifully
located place eight miles from Wilmington, where
the weary in body and spirit can find quiet and re-
pose, or if so disposed, beautiful recreation and plenty
of sea and good water to drink and bathe in. Mr.
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intended to remain in Beaufort, he informed us, about
a week.—Newbern Progress.One of the striking features of the late
elections was the ardor and earnestness with which
the Know Nothings contended for their Congres-
sional candidates. In Kentucky and Tennessee they
made no great effort to carry the State officers, but
bent all their energies to elect a majority of the
members of the House. The result is the Demo-
crats have elected their Governors in both States by
large majorities, and also have the Legislature.
There is probably an understanding between "the
opposition" North and South, that the election of
President is, if possible, to be sent the House.—
Look, too, at the efforts of a faction in this State,
which was thought by many to be powerless, if not
dead. They have carried Tennessee, and divided
and paralyzed Kentucky and North-Carolina.The understanding referred to is by no means im-
probable. One of the prominent leaders of the
black Republicans, Gov. Banks, is also a Know No-
thing; and it is well known that during the 34th
Congress, when he was Speaker of the House, he
initiated into the Know Nothing Order some seven-
ty-five or one hundred members. The Order is in
full blast in Maryland, in New York, in Massachu-
setts, and other States north of this—in full blast,
we say, that is, with its name and objects openly ac-
knowledged; and it is an easy matter, therefore, for
the brethren in the States named to confer and make
their arrangements with Messrs. Gilmer, Vance, and
others. Who knows, for example, that Messrs.
Gilmer and Vance do not belong to some Know No-
thing committee secretly appointed at Washington,
to co-operate as far as practicable with "the opposi-
tion" generally? And who knows that there are
not Know Nothing committee-men in every County
in this State, with the Editor of the Register as the
head Know Nothing in Raleigh? His "minute"
information from all parts of the State during the
late campaign, is a circumstance calculated to excite
suspicion. But, say you, they will deny all this.
Very well, suppose they do? They denied in 1854
that they were Know Nothings. It was considered
smart then to appear one thing and be another.—
One of the objects of the Order is to deceive, and
most faithfully has that object been carried out.PUBLIC TAXES.—We learn that Sheriff Austin, of
Union, and Sheriff Cline, of Catawba, settled with
the Comptroller on Saturday, and Sheriff Flynt, of
Forsyth, on Monday last. The increase of receipts,
we learn, is about 25 per cent. on the returns last
year.
BALL AND PARTY AT KITRELL'S.—There will be a
ball and party at Kittrell's on Saturday next. Maj.
Wilder, of the Gaston Road, has given notice that
he will convey passengers at half price. This is a
good opportunity for a cheap ride and pleasant visit.NEW PAPER AT TARBOROUGH.—We have received
the first number of the Tarborough Mercury, by
Abner S. Williams. The Mercury was formerly
published at Williamston. It is neatly printed,
and is a spirited advocate of Democratic principles.THE MACON HOUSE.—W. W. Guess, Esq., formerly
of Orange, has opened a boarding house at More-
head City, as will be seen by his advertisement in the
Standard of to-day. Persons visiting the seaboard
at Beaufort will no doubt find pleasant and comfort-
able lodgings with Mr. Guess.COUNTY SURVEYORS.—On Monday last Mr. G. W.
Atkinson was elected by the County Court Survey-
or for District No. 1, and Mr. Fendal Beavers, Sur-
veyor for District No. 2.The Democracy sprawled in the old North State.
—Register.
You are as much "sprawled" as we are, Mr.
Synne, for it is nothing but all-jours on each side.We do not know what truth there is in the
following statements of one of the Washington cor-
respondents of the New York Herald. We give them
for what they are worth:
"The general impression here is, that the firm of
Seward, Cameron, Weed & Company are engaged in
the slave trade, and that the statements of the
Herald are strictly correct. We know that Wendell
was selected printer of the black republican House,
the thirty-fifth Congress, by the aid of New York
votes, and the effective absenteeism of some others
in the same body. Several of the New York Repub-
licans who voted for Wendell, subsequently resigned,
to save expulsion for their corrupt practices.—
Matteson came here every month after the adjourn-
ment of Congress to get his share of the printing
spoils, which were distributed among Weed and
others. When Matteson was on trial before the
House, Weed was prominent in procuring counsel
for him, and aided in the extraordinary defence
which was set up on that memorable occasion.—
The public will remember that Seward only last
went to Matteson's town of Utica, after he had been
driven out of Congress—with only seventeen votes
to back him, and some of them on a technical point,
and there endorsed his conduct, without qualifica-
tions or condition. The secret of that was, Mat-
teson threatened to 'peach' on Weed & Company,
and they required Seward to whitewash him as a
consideration for silence."During the same thirty-fifth Congress a scheme
was got up for a naval depot at Brunswick, Georgia,
where another Mr. Seward—this time a Southern
man—figured in connection with Thurlow Weed,
and the strikers of the Northern Seward. They
bought up an island, in advance of any legislation,
and then drove in the black republican votes for it,
pledging great liberality, when the whole contri-
bution was a Seward speculation from beginning to
end, just like that by which Weed and his cronies
pocketed so many thousands for "free wool," while
pretending to be great tariff men. These foxes are
getting unearthed at last, and it is about time, for a
greater set of knaves were never connected with any
party.While Seward stands up in Congress and de-
nounces the South, her institutions, her people, her
laws and her habits, no man there is more cringing for
social recognition from that section. Spurred, kick-
ed and spat upon, he craves the recognition of those
who indict these indignities, and it is his proudest
boast occasionally that a stray Southern man has
consented to dine at his table. Whoever insults
him most grossly upon the floor is sure of being
most courted, until his republican confederates have
become disgusted and outraged. The honorable and
manly portion of them—like Wade, Fessenden,
Foot, Sumner, Collamer, and the like—have over
and over again protested against this mean and cov-
ardly sycophancy, and there are not to-day three
men of that party in the Senate who honestly sup-
port Seward's nomination. Preston King said sneer-
ingly last winter he supposed "New York must be a
unit," but everybody knew what he meant; at
least Seward did."WRIGHTVILLE SOUND.—The Wilmington Herald
of a recent date says:
"In its list of Summer resorts the Standard for-
gets to notice Wrightville Sound, a beautifully
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CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

We give below, for reference and comparison, the
votes for candidates for Congress in this State at some
former elections, together with the returns of the re-
cent elections. We have copied votes in 1855,
1857, and 1858, so as to present, as near as possible,
the latest tests in the different Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.			
	1857.	1859.	
COUNTIES.	SHAW, D.,	SMITH, K. N.,	SHAW, D.,
Currituck,	611 167	658 236	
Camden,	106 512	109 538	
Pasquotank,	356 532	340 569	
Perquimans,	282 372	280 431	
Gates,	367 386	406 452	
Chowan,	265 210	326 294	
Hertford,	275 457	298 479	
Northampton,	673 490	758 599	
Halifax,	729 536	759 563	
Martin,	708 334	750 352	
Bertie,	479 575	506 665	
Washington,	298 385	255 471	
Tyrrell,	145 299	181 297	
	5293 5255	5531 6045	
	5255	5581	

Shaw's maj., 38 Smith's maj., 514

SECOND DISTRICT.			
	1857.	1859.	
COUNTIES.	RUFFIN, D.,	SCATTERING,	RUFFIN, D.,
Hyde,	243 55	183 16	
Beaufort,	419 192	337 149	
Pitt,	631 199	509 61	
Craven,	405 76	375 80	
Jones,	209 88	140 59	
Lenoir,	456 109	810 17	
Wayne,	1007 47	827 11	
Greene,	387 47	235 50	
Edgecombe,	1606 16	867 4	
Onslow,	600 15	397 38	
Carteret,	277 18	202	
	5940 616	4382	
	616	4382	

Ruffin's m., 5324 Ruffin's maj., 336

THIRD DISTRICT.			
	1855.	1859.	
COUNTIES.	WINSLOW, D.,	REID, K. N.,	WINSLOW, D.,
New Hanover,	1076 623	789 90	
Brunswick,	120 10	272 92	
Columbus,	392 174	383 192	
Bladen,	124 m	598 104	
Sampson,	859 597	1039 404	
Cumberland,	1259 1051	m 325	
Robeson,	69 m	780 67	
Duplin,	550 m		
Richmond,	390 m		
	4215 3079	000 000	
	3079	000 000	

Winslow's m., 1136

FOURTH DISTRICT.			
	1855.	1859.	
COUNTIES.	BRANCH, D.,	STEWART, K. N.,	BRANCH, D.,
Wake,	1573 1107	1406 696	
Franklin,	736 355	626 232	
Warren,	777 111	653 57	
Granville,	982 913	675 290	
Orange,	797 923	729 572	
Nash,	434 92	879 66	
Johnston,	986 713	860 546	
	6794 4223	5827 2459	
	4223	2459	

Branch's maj., 2571 Branch's maj., 3368

FIFTH DISTRICT.			
	1857.	1859.	
COUNTIES.	WILLIAMS, D.,	GLIMMER, K. N.,	WILLIAMS, D.,
Person,	560 277	502 201	
Caswell,	894 155	826 183	
Alamance,	796 405	689 576	
Chatham,	1022 1013	852 933	
Randolph,	635 1067	427 1203	
Guilford,	460 1563	468 2047	
Moore,	474 510	559 529	
Montgomery,	204 613	179 639	
	4845 5692	4512 6361	
	4845	4512	

Gilmer's maj., 847

SIXTH DISTRICT.			
	1857.	1859.	
COUNTIES.	SCALES, D.,	PRETHER, K. N.,	SCALES, D.,
Stokes,	768 453	768 517	
Forsyth,	1042 877	1061 955	
Rockingham,	1401 383	1417 409	
Davidson,	767 1037	793 1470	
David,	398 548	379 681	
Yadkin,	686 842	697 932	
Surry,	933 530	926 601	
Iredell,	393 1109	472 1588	
Alexander,	417 401	366 539	
Alleghany,	892 771	333 147	
	7679 6950	7664 8566	
	6950	7664	

Scales's maj., 729 Leach's maj., 902

Forsyth,	1042			
Rockingham,	1401	852		
Davidson,	707	1087	717	407
Davie,	398	548	379	68
Yadkin,	608	842	697	98
Surry,	933	550	936	60
Iredell,	393	1109	473	158
Alexander,	417	401	866	53
Ashe,	892	771	452	73
Allegany,			383	14
	7679	6950	7664	8566
	6950		766	
Scales' maj.,	729	Leach's maj.,	90	
SEVENTH DISTRICT.				
1855.				
1859.				